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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1399)

Name of Candidate	SHLOK WAIKAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	883913
Center	ONLINE	Date	30/06/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

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1. Highlighting the significance of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in India, discuss the issues plaguing their functioning. Also, suggest some measures to improve their functioning. (150 words) 10

भारत में फास्ट ट्रैक न्यायालयों (FTCs) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनकी कार्यप्रणाली में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Fast track courts (FTCs) in India are special courts established under various statutes, to expeditiously conclude prosecution and deliver justice in serious offences, like SC/ST Atrocities Act'89, Triple Talaq cases, POCSO Act, etc.

Significance of FTCs –

↳ Faster justice delivery – It is said that justice delayed is justice denied.

↳ Reducing judicial arrears – According to National judicial Data Grid, 3.3 crore cases are pending in India

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↳ Protection of victim by special care e.g. - counselling, in-camera proceedings, etc.

Issues plaguing FTCs. -

↳ Delay in establishing FTCs.

↳ They often do not comply with given time limit for resolution.

↳ Prosecution and investigation is slow, inefficient and not sensitive.

↳ Poor infrastructure, lack of quality judges, bar and police staff.

Measures to improve functioning -

↳ Amending laws to fix accountability to reduce delays at all stages.

↳ Sensitizing staff - judicial, civil & police

↳ More expenditure on infrastructure.

FTCs need to be revived urgently to deliver accessible, cheaper & faster justice

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2. Inter-state river water disputes have been among the most pressing issues faced by the Indian federal system. In this context, examine the potential of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in addressing the issues involved. (150 words) 10

अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद, भारतीय संघीय प्रणाली द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले सर्वाधिक अहम मुद्दों में से एक रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Inter state river water disputes (ISRD) are to be dealt with provisions under Article 262. Parliament enacted ISRD Act '56 and River board Act '56. Despite these acts, ISRD remain more pressing issues in our federal structure.

Severity of the problem

- ISRWD Act '56 failed to resolve disputes fast enough –
  - ↳ Many disputes were stretched to far. Eg – Cauvery dispute (took 26 years)
  - ↳ Delays in constituting tribunals. Appointment of judges and long litigation in SC under Art 136.

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The issue becomes politically sensitive and emotive. Hence the newly amended ISRWD Act can solve issues because of provisions like —

- Permanent bench
- Dispute resolution committee before intervention of tribunal.
- Fixing age limit for judges (70 years)
- Introduction of expert members in tribunals.
- Mandatory to implement the award for the union government.

Thus the above amendments have the potential to resolve current disputes like Ravi-Beas, Mahadayi, Krishna river, Godavari, Yamuna, etc.

There is urgent need to establish River Boards for closer cooperation of states. Data bank on river flow, level, etc should be utilized with great scientific rigour

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3. What is lobbying? Discuss the need to regulate lobbying in India.

(150 words) 10

लॉबिंग क्या है? भारत में लॉबिंग को विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Lobbying refers to the practice of interested parties, pressure groups, civil society organization, NGOs to nudge the government to make policies and/or laws to further their interest. It is a legitimate democratic tool, but has many grey areas and contestations.

Forms of lobbying

↳ Though professional bodies (like FICCI, Bharat Kisan Sangh, NASSCOM, etc.) which demand that their interest be considered.

↳ Though individuals (like CEOs, union leaders, etc.) by engaging with ministers privately.

↳ Informal discussions without any documentation.

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Need to regulate lobbying

↳ Corruption, rent seeking by corporates is prevalent

↳ Crony capitalism, undermining public interest.

↳ Blurring of the lines between legitimate concerns and eliminating competition (both domestic and international)

Thus lobbying has to be regulated by bringing legislative framework. which must ensure —

↳ Lobbying only by recognized & legal bodies.

↳ Vigilance structures to prevent corruption.

↳ Administrative process to consider petitions multidimensionally.

Lobbying does make a democracy more deliberative. However, the govt must always keep public interest in mind.

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4. Compare and contrast the federal systems in India and Canada with the help of relevant examples. (150 words) 10

प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से भारत और कनाडा की संघीय प्रणालियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian and Canadian federal systems are based on the common principle of "cooperative federalism". Indian constitution borrows significantly from the Canadian Model, due to similarities between both countries like - diversity and colonial experience.

Similarities between Indian & Canadian Models

1) Centralizing tendency -
- Both have strong union governments
- Executive and legislative powers of union override provinces.
  Yet provinces have autonomous status.

2) States | Provinces are not subordinate, rather derive powers from constitution.

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3) Post of Governor –
Both systems have governor appointed by union.

4) Federal bodies –
- Canada has "council of provinces" for close cooperation between states & union
- India has NITI Aayog (Governing Council), Inter state council (Art 263)

Differences –
1) Canada – PM is from "house of commons"
India – PM can be from both houses.

2) India – Panchayati Raj institutions have constitutional recognition.
Canada – No such recognition

3) India – Integrated judicial ~~sys~~ system
Canada – Not integrated.

All federal models are unique or sui-generis. The flexibility of both Indian & Canadian model have helped in accomodation of diversity & strengthened unity.

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5. What is the legal sanction behind the establishment of Foreigners' Tribunals? Comment on the need of strict judicial supervision given the context in which they function. **(150 words) 10**

विदेशी विषयक अधिकरणों की स्थापना के पीछे विधिक संस्वीकृति क्या है? उनके प्रकार्य के संदर्भ में, उन्हें प्रदत्त कठोर न्यायिक पर्यवेक्षण की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Foreigners' Tribunal are the judicial bodies that determine the legality of the citizenship status of residents (both citizens & foreigners)

The legal sanction is as follows –

- They are set up under Foreigners' (Tribunal) order, 1964.
- They determine ~~the~~ whether a person is a foreigner or not under the provision of Foreigners' Act 1946.
- Recently, the district magistrates across India have been given authority to establish such tribunals in all districts of India in the district courts.
- Earlier they were confined to Assam only

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There is a need for strict judicial supervision of Foreigners' Tribunals because —

- Their decisions have impact on the status of people as citizens and subsequent claims over —
  - Fundamental rights
  - Jobs and education opportunity
  - Welfare schemes
- In context of new amendments of Citizenship Act '55 (CAA), ~~litigation~~ and proposed nationwide NRC, litigation will increase.
- Integrity of judges in sensitive matters as citizenship has to be maintained.
- To prevent clerical errors witnessed during Assam NRC exercise.

The State High Courts should use its constitutional powers effectively to supervise these tribunals

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6. The practice of passing of bills without the scrutiny by the parliamentary standing committees undermines their significance and sets a wrong precedent. Discuss. (150 words) 10

संसदीय स्थायी समितियों द्वारा समीक्षा के बिना विधेयकों को पारित करने की परिपाटी, उनके महत्व को क्षीण करती है तथा गलत दृष्टांत स्थापित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Parliamentary Standing committees are bodies in Parliament for ensuring that parliamentary scrutiny and accountability of executive are - detailed, in-depth, comprehensive and rigorous.

In context of executive real to law ~~legislative~~ bills, their importance is paramount - They include

- Departmental Standing Committee
- Finance committees - Estimates, Public Account, PSU
- Others

However, they being routinely bypassed by executive, leading to —

- Undermining their significance which dilutes the constitutional role of parliament

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- Potential executive highhandedness and hurry to pass bills, eg- RWS bill, J&K reorganization bill, finance bills.
- Demoralizes opposition MPs and weakens democratic role of opposition.
- Lets wrong precedence for future governments

Way Ahead —

↳ The rules of business of both houses should be amended to institutionalize compulsory referral of important bills.

↳ Post of Speaker must be de-politicised to prevent partisan role, as suggested by Page Committee

↳ Opposition should provide constructive criticism, rather than blocking all executive actions in parliament.

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7. Bring out the key functions of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities and its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

भाषाई अल्पसंख्यक-वर्गों के लिए विशेष अधिकारी के प्रमुख प्रकार्यों और उसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The special officer for Linguistic Minorities was established by 7th constitutional amendment Act, 1956 which added Article 350-B.

Functions –

↳ To enquire into the implementation of constitutional protection to linguistic minorities (eg.- Art 29 and 30)

↳ Receive petitions of violations of their rights given by constitutional & laws.

↳ Monitoring the various schemes of government for welfare of linguistic minorities.

↳ Giving periodic reports on their status to President through Ministry of Minority affairs, who places it in Parliament

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Contemporary Relevance -

↳ Threat to languages - UNESO has reported that around 200 indigenous languages in the North East are under threat of extinction.

↳ Illegal immigration which leads to threats of demographic inversion, and consequent harm to language & culture.

↳ Demands for new states based on language (eg. Gorkhaland).

↳ Non compliance of states to provide primary education in mother tongue.

Officer of linguistic minorities, headquartered in Allahbad, should also be given more - autonomy
- Resources for awareness campaigns
- More powers

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8. Article 22 of the Indian Constitution is a necessary evil. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 22 एक आवश्यक बुराई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 22 of Indian constitution relates to providing protection in case of arrest or detention.

- Arrest - Right for → informing charges
  → legal assistance
  → producing in front of magistrate in 24 hrs.

- Detention - Right for → informing charges if not against public interest
  - Restrictions → Not necessary to provide a lawyer
  → Not necessary to produce in front of magistrate
  - Detention without court order for upto 3 months.

It remains controversial due to provision of preventive detention. Several laws, (TADA, POTA, UAPA, etc) have been adopted.

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However preventive detention is necessary evil because —

- Internal security challenges - like separatism in J&K and North East.
- Terrorism - cross border and indigenous
- Need for political stability in special situation, eg. - Public Safety Act in J&K in context of abrogation of Art 370.
- Prevention of crimes that threaten sovereignty and integrity of India

However, preventive detention has chilling effect on fundamental rights under Article 19 and 21.

Cases of custodial deaths, arbitrary use have posed legitimate question on their relevance and use. The union govt should review all such law by referring it to Law Commission

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9. A unified nation does not necessarily need to have 'uniformity'. In this context, discuss the merits and demerits of the idea of Uniform Civil Code. (150 words) 10

एक एकीकृत राष्ट्र के लिए 'एकरूपता' का होना आवश्यक नहीं है। इस संदर्भ में, एक समान सिविल संहिता के विचार के गुणों एवं दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Uniform civil code, refers to establishing common laws for all religious & ethnical communities in matters of matrimony, divorce, inheritance, custody (so called "personal laws") across India.

Article 44 (Part IV) instructs that the govt shall try to establish conducive environment to introduce UCC.

However, the matter needs to examined closely —

- Demerits -
  - ↳ India state does not envisage uniformity
    eg - Recognition of customs of tribals.
  - ↳ There is no consensus between and within communities over desirability of UCC

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↳ Law Commission report (2018) argues that UCC is neither possible, nor desirable now.

↳ It collides with religious freedom under article 25 & 26.

• Merits –

↳ India is a secular state, as stated in preamble.

↳ The overarching principle is GENDER EQUALITY and not religion.

↳ SC has repeatedly called for UCC.
Ex – Shah Bano Case

↳ Reforms of society is the responsibility of state.

Till the time there is no consensus of UCC, it should not be introduced. However, as Law Commission points out, all religions must get rid of derogatory practices. Triple Talaq Act is a good start

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10. The expressions 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' may seem to be identical, but, in fact, they mean different things. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

'विधि के समक्ष समता' और 'विधियों का समान संरक्षण' वाक्यांश एक-समान प्रतीत हो सकते हैं, किन्तु, वास्तव में, उनके अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Article 14 of constitution gaurantees "equality before law" and "equal protection of laws". They form the foundation upon which the 'principle of equality stands in India.

Equality before Law —

↳ It is a British concept and part of "Rule of Law"

↳ Includes, absence of any privileged class.

↳ Provides that there shall be equal subjection of all under ordinary laws in ordinary courts.

↳ No one is above the law.

Thus it is a negative concept

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Equal protection of Law -

↳ It is an American concept.

↳ Includes equal treatment under law for all who are equally situated.

↳ Like to be treated alike without any discrimination.

Thus it is a positive concept.

The debate over scope of Article 14 raged over ~~law~~ Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019.

It should be stressed that under both parts of Article 14, class legislation is prohibited. However, it can allow "reasonable classification".

The govt would do well to adhere to above as part of adherence to "constitutional morality".

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11. Highlight the Quasi-Judicial and Advisory functions of the Election Commission of India. Do you think the powers of the Election Commission need a relook in context of the challenges it has faced in recent years? (250 words) 15

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के अर्द्ध-न्यायिक और परामर्शी प्रकार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि हालिया वर्षों में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में इसकी शक्तियों को पुनरीक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Article 324 of the constitution gives the power of superintendence, control and direction to electoral process. Apart from this, Representation of People Acts (1950 & 1951) give quasi judicial, ~~and~~ advisory functions, administrative function to EC.

Quasi Judicial functions
- → Deciding on disputes of parties related to election symbols and recognition
- → Declaring an election void in case of rigging or corrupt practices
- → Examining the documents, submissions of candidates ~~and~~

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Advisory functions

- Advice the president about not conducting election in state under President Rule (if it goes beyond an years) on account of difficulties.
- Binding advice to President / gov. on ~~matter~~ question of disqualification of MPs / MLAs under Art 102 (1)

In recent years, EC has faced many challenges that call for re look into the role of EC —

- Controversy of EVMs & VVPATs
- Elections to LS in 2019 saw allegations of partisan role of EC, i.e. favouring ruling party.
- Lack of capacity to ~~deregister~~ deregister party or enforcing intra party democracy.

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Prescriptions to reform ECI

- Appointment should be done through collegium (for chief election commissioner)
- as suggested by Dinesh Goswami Committee
- Power to deregister political parties.
- Reducing dependency on MHA, DoPT for staff by establishing own cadre
- Providing security of tenure to two election commissioners, apart from CEC.

Election Commission is indeed the bulwark against electoral corruption. To enhance and protect India's electoral integrity, political will must should be mustered. Apart from this, the progress made in reducing electoral malpractices should be consolidated through EC.

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12. District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been envisaged as a vital link in the process of bottom-up planning. In this context, highlight the factors that are hampering the bottom up planning process through DPCs. What measures can be taken to strengthen the DPCs? (250 words) 15

जिला योजना समितियों (DPCs) की परिकल्पना ऊर्ध्वगामी नियोजन की प्रक्रिया में एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी के रूप में की गई है। इस संदर्भ में, DPCs के माध्यम से उर्ध्वगामी नियोजन की प्रक्रिया को बाधित करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। DPCs को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

The 74th constitutional Amendment added part IXA, which provides for District Planning committee as the essential planning body at the district level.

Role of DPCs in bottom-up planning —

- It gives representation to
  - ↳ Members of urban local bodies
  - ↳ Members of Panchayati Raj institutions.
- It draws up plans at the local levels by considering the developmental needs, economic ~~developmental~~ needs and social justice objectives of both the rural and urban areas.

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• It also takes into account the priorities set by state government.

Thus DPCs are the nodes of joint, bottom-up planning at district level. However, they are plagued with issues

↳ It's jurisdiction is curtailed due to other offices / bodies like
- District magistrates
- Para-statals, like SPVs for urban development.

↳ It's meetings are not frequent

↳ There is lack of clarity of the roles and responsibilities of the functionaries

↳ The priorities of state government are not in consonance with local developmental needs.

↳ Lack of capacity, due to absence of experts - planners, etc.

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following measures may be taken —

↳ ARC-2 suggests other departments should relinquish jurisdiction, when there is a clash with DPC's.

↳ functionaries should be empowered by de-bureaucratizing processes of planning.

↳ Inclusion of experts like city planners, developmental consultants for advisory.

↳ State Acts need to amended to give them more autonomy.

DPC's need to be rejuvinated to provide citizens of both rural and urban areas ease of living.

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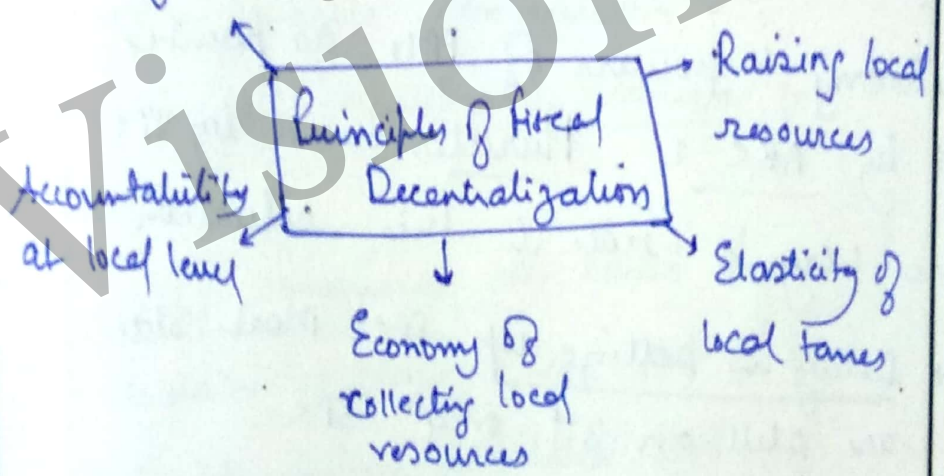
13. Functions of the State Finance Commission as mandated by the constitution are important for achieving fiscal decentralisation, however they face multiple hurdles in fulfilling their role. Analyse. (250 words) 15

संविधान द्वारा यथा अधिदेशित राज्य वित्त आयोग के प्रकार्य राजकोषीय विकेंद्रीकरण की प्राप्ति हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है, हालांकि उन्हें अपनी भूमिका के निर्वहन में अनेक बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The 73rd amendment Act '92 provides for State finance commission under Article 243K so as to institutionalize the principles of fiscal decentralization.

Devolving substantive taxation powers



Functions of State finance Commission (SFC)

↳ Suggesting the extent of taxation power to be devolved to Panchayat & urban local bodies (ULBs)

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↳ Establishing principles of grant by state govt. to local bodies.

↳ Advice on measures to be taken to augment the financial position of local bodies.

↳ Other functions to be given by Governor.

However, the precarious state of finance of local bodies has throttled autonomy & powers of PRIs, as pointed out by ARC-2. Hurdles faced by SFC also play a role in this situation -

↳ Delay in setting up SFC. Most states are still on 3rd or 4th SFC.

↳ Delay in placing report of SFC in legislative assembly.

↳ Lack of capacity of members, who are not expert in finances of govt.

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↳ Advice is not usually accepted by many states.

↳ When advice is accepted, it may not be notified or implemented.

Measures to reform SFC —

↳ Regular establishment of SFC by all states.

↳ Synchronizing the terms of SFC and union finance commission.

↳ Drawing up qualification criteria for members.

↳ Punchhi commission has called for mandatorily placing SFC report in assembly within stipulated time.

For local bodies to be empowered. financial decentralization must happen in letter and spirit. SFC can be the pivot of such empowerment.

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14. Increase in the number of judges at the Supreme Court is a welcome step, nonetheless efficient functioning of the judiciary requires broader reforms at all levels of judicial hierarchy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, फिर भी न्यायपालिका के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए न्यायिक पदानुक्रम के सभी स्तरों पर व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the Parliament raised the strength of the SC under Article 130. It is one step in ensuring efficient functioning of judiciary.

The increase in number of judges is important because -

- Judicial delays (~3.3 crore cases pending, 50,000 in SC itself)
- No. of judges per million is only 10.

However, much bolder ~~reft~~ reforms are needed to address following issues:

1) Judicial delays
2) Corruption
3) Appointment of judges in higher judiciary.
4) Judicial overreach
5) Low quality of benches and bar

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6) Post-retirement appointment.

Reforms needed in judiciary at all levels

↳ Delays – Reducing court litigation
– promoting Alternate Dispute Redressal
– Use of technology to facilitate processes, eg. eCourts Mission Mode project

↳ Corruption – ARC-2 suggested code of ethics for judges.
– Two-level accountability mechanism
I. Reprimand, fines, suspension
II. Impeachment for serious offences.

↳ Appointment – Replace collegium with a more transparent body, without compromising independence of judiciary

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↳ Judicial Overreach - Courts must try and establish framework to draw line between activism & overreach

↳ Quality of benches + bar - Allow international legal companies
- More expenditure on legal education

↳ Post Retirement appointment - Cooling-off period of atleast 2 years, as suggested by Law Commission.

Indian judiciary is powerful and fiercely independent. The trust of public and credibility of judicial system needs to be upheld. The onus is on both - the government and Supreme Court to ensure the same.

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15. Asymmetry as an important characteristic of the Indian federalism has helped cater to the specific needs and requirements of some sub-units. Explain. (250 words) 15

भारतीय संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता के रूप में असममिति ने कुछ उप-इकाइयों की विशिष्ट जरूरतों और आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सहायता की है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Indian model of federalism is widely described as 'cooperative', 'sui generis' and asymmetrical. Asymmetrical federation refers to different levels of and forms of autonomy to sub-units. It reflects the flexibility of Indian federal structure.

Why Asymmetrical Model?

↳ Diversity of → cultures, demographics, geographies, languages, religions.

↳ Historical factors → British 'dual rule' of princely states and British India.

↳ Aspirations for autonomy by different disparate sub-units. eg. - J&K, North East etc.

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Forms of Asymmetry

- Fifth Schedule areas for protection & welfare of tribal areas in 'mainland'
- Sixth schedule to accomodate aspirations of north Eastern states.
- Article 371, 371A, 371B .. and so on
  - Ensure equitable regional development
  - Ensuring peace and prosperity
  - Further autonomy to locals.
- Article (370) - Now practically repealed
  - Was to provide autonomy to J&K through separate constitution & law

Impact of Asymmetrical Model

- Allowed to maintain territorial and psychological unity and integrity
- Allowed peaceful resolution of disputes, eg.. Assam Accord

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↳ Protected fragile democracy from disintegrating into seperate states.

↳ Allowed equitable regional development eg- Development Boards for Vidharbh Marathwada, Kutch, Hyderabad Karnataka,

Limitation of Asymmetrical Model -

↳ Article 370 could not succed in protecting India's unity, eg- Militancy & Seperatism.

↳ Violence in Punjab, North East (especially Manipur, Nagaland, Assam) continued for long.

↳ Development of STs could not be achieved as desired.

The federal structure is unique to India. As ARC-2 suggests, greater decentralization through Panchayats & Urban local bodies is more important for its success.

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16. How is structure and electoral process of Rajya Sabha different from Lok Sabha? Do you think Rajya Sabha has been able to perform its envisaged role in recent times? (250 words) 15

राज्यसभा की संरचना और निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया लोकसभा से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? क्या आप मानते है कि हाल के दिनों में राज्यसभा अपनी परिकल्पित भूमिका के निर्वहन में सक्षम रही है?

Parliamentary democracy in India stands on the Lok Sabha (House of people) and Rajya Sabha (Council of states)'s functioning according to the role given by constitution. They differ in following manner —

LS	RS
STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE
• 552 members - 550 directly elected • Headed by Speaker • Reservation for SC/ST in proportion of population	• 250 members - 238 - directly - 12 - nominated • Headed by Chairman (vice president) • Same as LS.
ELECTORAL PROCESS	ELECTORAL PROCESS
• Directly elected - constituencies across India	• Indirectly elected by elected members + 12 Nominated by president

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• Based on adult franchise • Election conducted by EC, every 5 years or earlier	• Proportional representation by single transferable vote • Continuing house. 1/3rd members retire in every 2 years

Assessment of Rajya Sabha in recent times

1) Positives –

↳ Checked on hasty legislations, through methods like - demanding formation of committees. eg. - Triple Talaq
- frequent critiques of bills placed on floor

↳ Increase in the no. of productive hours. It was a record high in winter session (2020) according to PRS.

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2) Negatives -

↳ Non-federal features → Nominated members could not contribute positively always
→ Non domicile criteria of elections

↳ Not represented states, rather a place to accomodate political leaders.

↳ Frequent resignations, before important legislations - Ex - before abrogation of Art 370

↳ Remains a house of opposition.

↳ Could not check hasty legislations, eg - EWS, Article 370 & Reorganization of J&K

There is an urgent need to relook at the functioning of Parliament. New parliament building promises increased efficiency. Other reforms, like restoring Domicile requirement for RS (Punchhi commission recommended) must be earnestly pursued.

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17. Explain the structure and function of the National Commission for Backward Classes. What is the significance of recent changes made in its status? (250 words) 15

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसकी प्रस्थिति में किए गए हालिया परिवर्तनों का क्या महत्व है?

National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was first envisaged in Indra Sawney case (1992) by the Supreme Court.

It has evolved from being temporary recommendatory body (under BP Mandal) to being a statutory body to now (proposed) constitutional body.

Structure and function of NCBC —

↳ It is envisaged to enquire into complaints of violation of the rights of the OBCs (Other backward castes)

↳ It oversees implementation of constitutional protection to OBC.

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↳ It recommends the president, the cases of inclusion or exclusion of various castes from the list of OBCs.

↳ It suggest the union government on the criteria for establishing the creamy layer of OBCs with respect of reservation for jobs or in educational institutions.

↳ It advices the union government to ensure the welfare of OBCs.

↳ The chairman of NCBC is the ex-officio member of National Human Rights Commission.

Significance of recent Changes

It is envisaged to give constitutional status to NCBC, at par with NCSC and NCST.

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Constitutional status will have following advantages —

- Greater scrutiny of the claims of various communities' demand for inclusion in OBC list (Eg, Jats in Haryana, Marathas in Maharashtra)
- Help in ensuring that OBCs do not suffer from any historical discrimination
- Help in providing platform for genuine demands for economic and social upliftment of OBC's

The step to give NCBC a constitutional status is welcome. It must be ensured that the demands for inclusion are properly examined & de-politicized, through transparent appointments.

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18. The philosophical underpinnings of the Indian constitution can be best understood through its preamble inspired by the Objectives Resolution in the constituent assembly. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान के दार्शनिक आधारों को संविधान सभा में प्रस्तुत उद्देश्य प्रस्ताव से प्रेरित इसकी प्रस्तावना के माध्यम से सर्वोत्तम तरीके से समझा जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The ~~Indian~~ preamble of constitution is like an 'identity card' of the constitution that articulates the moral & philosophical foundation of the India state.

The philosophical underpinnings can be understood through preamble under nature of India states & its objectives —

1) Nature —

- Sovereign — Not under any foreign control
  — Internal & external authority
- Socialist — Constitution envisages welfare state
  — Upliftment of vulnerable sections
- Secular — State maintains principled distance from all religion
  — No indifference to religion, nor any antipathy to it

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- Democratic - Social, economic & political democracy.
  - free & fair elections, free speech
- Republic - Public offices open to all
  - No privileged class.

2) Objectives of Indian ~~union~~ State

- Justice - social, economical & political to actualize the traditional concept of "Dharma"
- Liberty - of thought, expression, belief, faith & worship
  - Realize "the promise of freedom struggle.
  - Allow individuals to fully develop their personality.
- Equality - of status & opportunity
  - Non-discrimination, rule of law, abolishing untouchability.

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- Fraternity - uphold dignity of individual & unity & integrity of nation
  - Realizing Ambedkar's vision of brotherhood among disparate classes & castes to realize national consciousness.

As we celebrate the 70 years of adoption of the constitution, we must remind ourselves of the philosophy of constitution articulated in preamble.

The reading of preamble during civil protests in 2019-20, is heartening reminder of essence of Indian nation.

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19. Managing water related issues in India requires convergence in policy making, implementation and monitoring. In this context, comment on the significance of the creation of Ministry of Jal Shakti. (250 words) 15

भारत में जल संबंधी समस्याओं के प्रबंधन हेतु नीति-निर्माण, कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी में अभिसरण की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के सृजन के महत्व पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ministry of Jal Shakti was constituted by merging ministries of water resources and Sanya rejuvination. ~~ministry of~~ department of drinking water and sanitation.

As India stares ~~at~~ at acute water shortage, it aims to converge policy making, implementation and monitoring

Significance of Jal Shakti Ministry

- Acute water crises -
  - ↳ per capita water availability is lower than 1700 m^3 per person / year
  - ↳ NITI Aayog's Comprehensive Water Management Index warns that more than half of the population is facing acute shortage of quality water.

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- Non-coordination between different ministries, departments.
- Multiplicity of schemes and programmes concerning — water use efficiency
  — water conservation
  — Water shed development
- Slack implementation by agencies like Central water commission, municipal bodies and Panchayats.
- Lack of water data and lack of informed policy making.

Hence, Jal Shakti ministry aims at streamlining water management and governance —

↳ Nal se Jal - 100% availability of drinking water at premises.

↳ Atal Bhujal Yojana - to expedite conservation of ground water.

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↳ Periodic assessment of schemes and policies through robust data ~~[illegible]~~ on water availability, forecast, status of projects.

As the planet becomes hotter, ~~water~~ access to clean water for drinking, industries and agriculture will deplete. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the Jal Shakti ministry to draw up medium and long term action plans to ensure ~~water~~ access, reduce pollution and increase water use efficiency.

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20. What do you understand by doctrine of eminent domain? How can it be applied to understand the evolution of right to property under the Indian constitution? (250 words) 15

सर्वोपरि अधिग्रहण-अधिकार के सिद्धांत (doctrine of eminent domain) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत संपत्ति के अधिकार के विकास को समझने हेतु इसे कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

The doctrine of 'eminent domain' is used in context of establishing, as to which organ of the Indian state shall have overarching authority to act in a particular domain.

Debate over right to property -

The parliament and judiary have differed with respect to the status of property rights under constitution.

- Executive's case -
  - ↳ Obligation of land reforms to prevent concentration of wealth (Article 39).
  - ↳ It placed land reform laws under 9th schedule by 1st amendment

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to prevent judicial scrutiny.

↳ Adopted 42nd amendment to limit judicial review.

↳ Adopted 44th amendment to take away right to property (Art 31 & 19)

• Judiciary's Case -

↳ Asserted independence by IR Coelho case to restrict use of 9th schedule.

Thus, in context of right to property, the doctrine of eminent domain falls short of establishing as to which organ ~~has~~ is to have overarching authority.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	Shlok Waikar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	883913
Center	Online	Date	19/07/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नो के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

1)

The Cholas were the rulers of South India during 10th-12th century A.D. They were the major patrons of the Dravidian art and architecture

Their contribution is as follows -

1) Rajarajeshwar temple

- The largest temple in India with 70 m vimana
- It has a mandapa, nandi-pandapa, Rajagopuram.
- Built by Rajaraja Chola.

2) Chidambaram temple

- Built by Rajendra Chola.
- Many paintings, like ~~Mahabh~~ scenes from Mahabharat and Ramayan

~~3) Raj~~

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3) Rajeshwar temple.
- Built by Rajendra chola

4) Gangaigonda cholapuram –
- City built by Rajendra chola upon successful expedition to North India.

5) Tanjore paintings –
- Theme includes images of gods and goddess.
- Had jems, glass, etc.

6) Chola Bronze –
- Was characteristic of the Chola period.
- Natraj bronze still prevelant.

7) Dance and Music – Devdasis were employed by state

8) Built many ghatikas for education.

Thus the Cholas were the last great patrons of art & architecture of Dravidian heritage whose contribution still remains part of our cultural wealth.

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2)

The India freedom movement was not only a national struggle for freedom, but the biggest civil liberties movement of the world.

Civil liberties demanded during the freedom movements:

↳ Moderate phase

- Right for representation in the legislature.
- Demand for increasing the powers of the legislatures.
- Increasing representation of Indian in the civil services.

↳ Swadeshi Movements

- Demand for the rights of self government.
- Right to vote for all.

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↳ Gandhian phase –

- Radical shift from constitutional means to mass movement.
- Right to speech & expression, right to peaceful picketing was demanded.
- Demand for own constitution by a constituent assembly.
- The karachi congress, 1929 included a list of fundamental rights including civil liberties.
- The congress ministries (1937-39) gave many civil liberties to the people.

↳ Other strands –

- Dr. Ambedkar demanded the separate electorates for depressed classes.
- Jinnah & Muslim League demanded separate electorate for the Muslims.

Thus, it was due to the freedom movement, that civil rights became integral part of India constitution (Part III)

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4)

According to IMD, a cloudburst is extreme rainfall, of 100 cm in 1 hour for 2-3 sq. km area.

Cloudburst happens when huge quantities of water gets up-drafted, usually because of the mountains and accumulates excess moisture. It eventually pours down heavily in very less time.

Effects of Cloudburst —

- Flashfloods, leading to widespread destruction. Eg. Uttarakhand flood (2013)
- Damage to the infrastructure, crops
- Loss of life, livestocks.
- It may lead to landslides.
- Inundation of plains in the lower altitudes.

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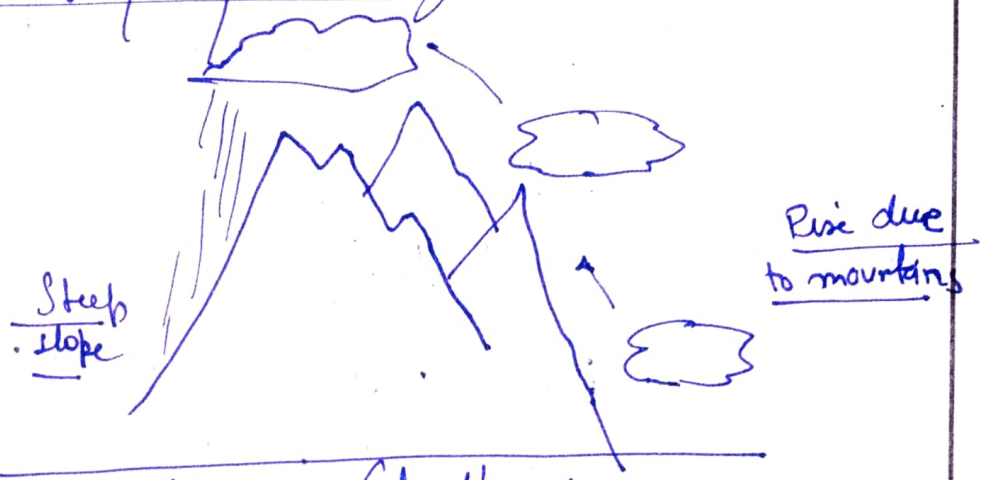
The frequency is higher in Himalayas



Himalayan Cloudburst

↳ In the Himalayas, moisture keeps rising up due to long range of mountains.

↳ The moisture does not get easily released due to continous mountain.

↳ Due to steep slopes, as the water falls, the speed ~~fo~~ of water is too high, ~~enance~~ enacerbating flash floods.

As the latest flash floods in J&K has shown, there is a need to shift resilience and adaptation to reduce the adverse effects of cloudburst.

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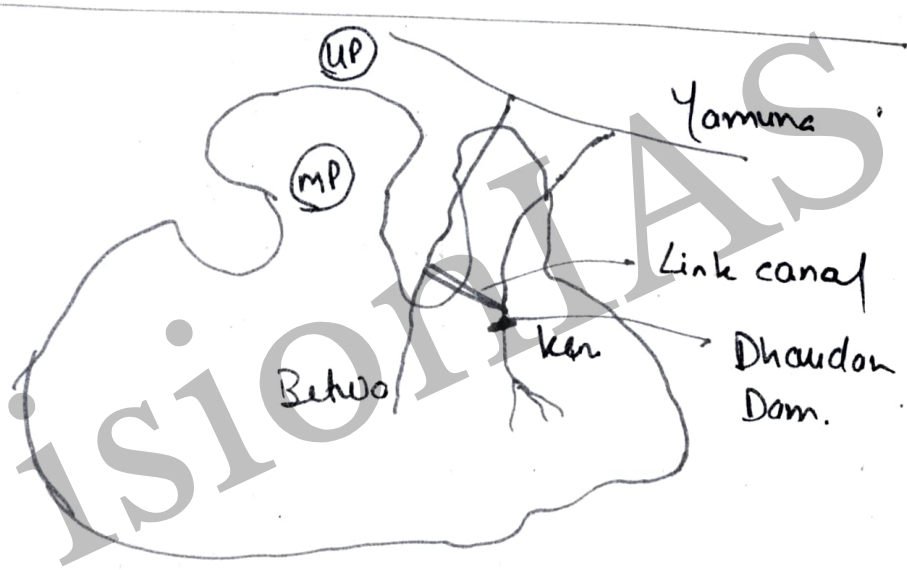
5)

The Ken-Betwa link project is an ambitious project to transfer the excess water in Ken river to Betwa river, in the drought affected region of Bundelkhand in UP-MP border area.



Ken Betwa Link

Potential –

↳ Allow provision of agricultural irrigation for the region.

↳ Will reduce droughts.

↳ Improve the agricultural productivity.

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↳ Reduce poverty and indebtedness in this backward region.

↳ Improve round-the-year drinking water availability.

↳ Industrialization and better.

↳ Regeneration of ecosystem.

However, there are challenges:

↳ Ecological - Submergence of critical tiger habitat of the Panna Tiger Reserve.

↳ Sociological - Displacement of people at large scale.

↳ Economical - Huge burden of states & union exchequer

↳ Political - Potential for inter-state river water dispute

Thus, there is a need for cautious ~~ent~~ examination, EIA and people's involvement in the planning of rehabilitation.

VisionIAS

6)

India has the fourth largest reserves of coal in the world, still it is dependent on the import of coal to meet its energy needs.

Issues →

- Non availability of high grade coking coal
- Coal India monopoly until recently.
- Exploration of coal is not optimal.
- Low involvement of private sector.
- Open cast mining dominates, Ex. Meghalaya
- Lack of sufficient railway rakes for transportation.
- Poor capacity utilization.
- High import dependence.
- Poor planning in anticipating demand.

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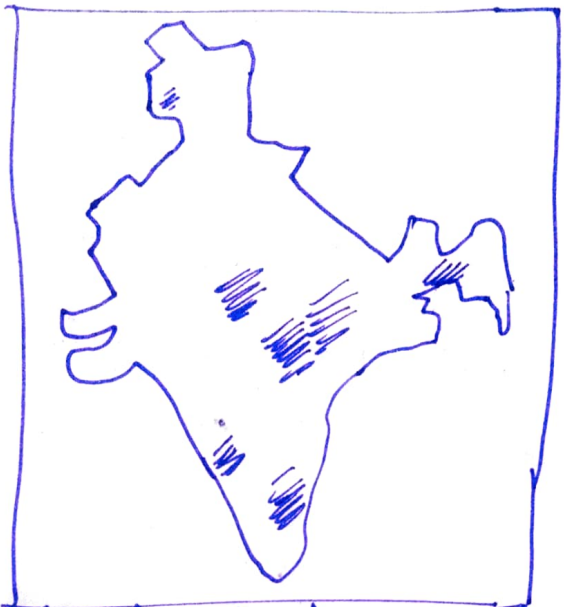

Coal Producing Areas

Addressing the issues →

- Push towards the private sector mining, exploration, etc.
- Reforms in coal India - improving efficiency.
- Seperate regulatory body for coal.
- Increasing railways rakes production by PPP model.
- Reform in DISCOMS to increase financial viability.

As we transition away from coal, India still needs to ensure effective & sufficient coal supply for power plants.

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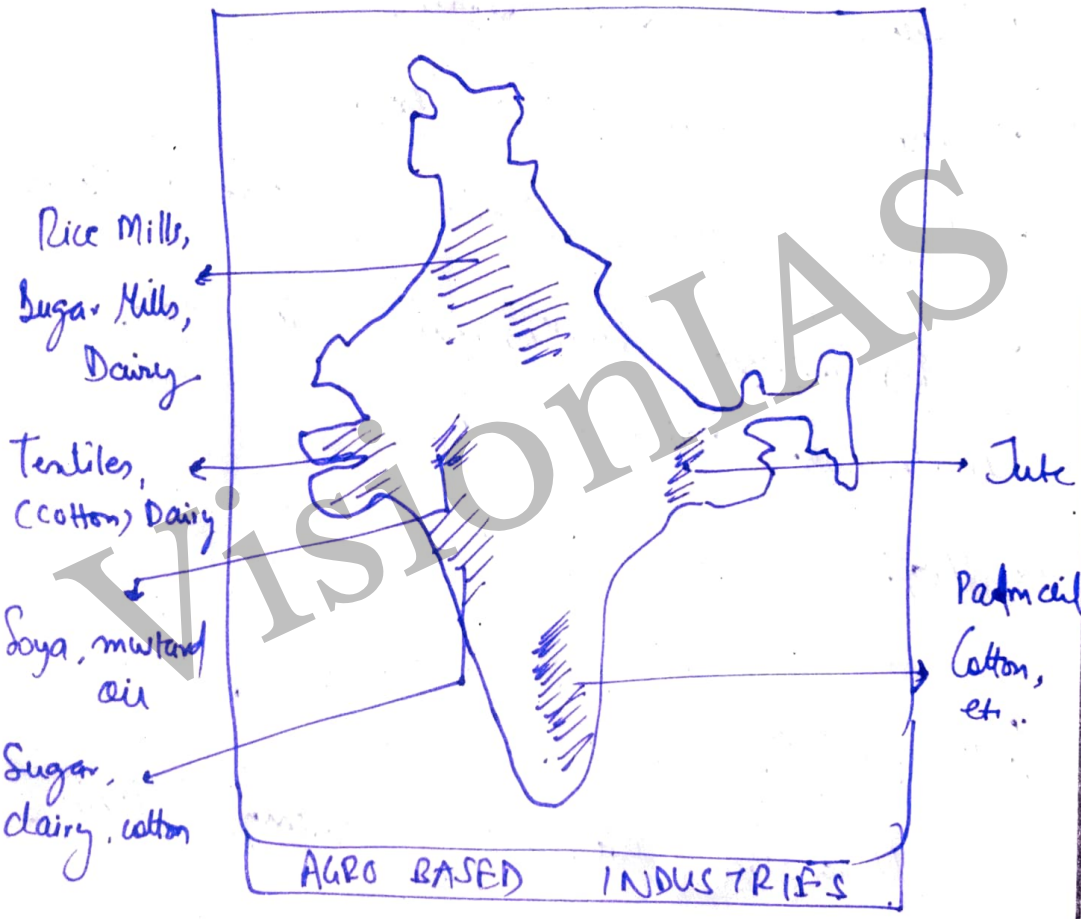
7)

Recently, UAE has moved to invest ~~in~~ ~~for~~ $2 billion in food parks, giving a boost to the agro based sector.



Other agro based industries include —

fast food products, palm oil, butter, spices, horticulture, etc.

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Challenges faced by agro-based Industries

- Quality of raw material.
- Industries dominated by small scale ~~indust~~ firms
- Poor ~~mar~~ supply chain linkages, market connectivity
- Lack of modern technology.
- Lack of branding, for exports
- Human resource shortage, in terms of skills
- Infrastructural bottlenecks, like roads, waterways, railways, etc.
- High logistics cost.

Way forward

- Mega food parks - for economy of scale.
- Capturing opportunities in export oriented industries, like meat, fisheries.
- Production linked incentive schemes could be introduced

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8)

Caste system is an endogamous hierarchical social structure, based on birth. It continues to remain the basic structure of our society.

Caste system as key driver of poverty –

- Backward castes do not get equal opportunity for education & health.
- They are discriminated in payment of wages.
- Forced to do menial jobs like sweeping, cleaning of sewage.
- Lack possession of land, work as labourers.
- Backward castes discriminated against in institutions, provision of welfare services.
- Over representation in MGNREGS, other construction jobs.

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Caste system as drivers of inequality.

- Caste and class overlap. Poor continue to remain poor.
- Intergenerational inequity exists due to ~~heritid~~ heriditary nature of caste system.
- Women face double burden - of gender inequality and caste inequality.
- Lack of social mobility, which leads to perpetuation of inequality.

However, much progress has been made -

- Provision of reservation in education and government jobs.
- Schemes like Rehabilitation of Manual Scavangers.
- Urbanization has diluted caste.

There is a need to ensure inclusivity and equity in every institution for ~~in~~ annihilation of caste.

VisionIAS

9)

Domestic workers continue to remain one of the most neglected class of workers, specially in urban areas:

Issues faced by ~~demo~~ domestic workers –

↳ Low wages, without any security ~~or~~

↳ Low bargaining power.

↳ No social security: pension, insurance.

↳ Harrasment – verbal, physical, oral & mental

↳ Poor housing, like slums.

↳ Women specially ~~vu~~ vulnerable, facing security related issues.

↳ Poor health and education outcome.

↳ Child labour is prevelant.

↳ Lack of skills, to change profession.

↳ Poor access to financial services.

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Measures needed —

- Need social security protection, via gov programmes, like Man Dhan Schemes.
- Need to be identified in number & demography.
- Rehabilitation of children, old domestic workers.
- Ensuring bank account under PM Jan Dhan
- Minimum wage to be enforced, through executive measure.
- Ensuring skill development
- Provision of loans, via SHGs, to ensure they become financially independent.

Thus, there is a need for multi sectoral approach to alleviate the domestic workers.

VisionIAS

10)

The UN Population prospects report, 2022 projects that India will be most populous country in the world by 2023. This brings to the focus the role of ~~women~~ general impact of population control measures.

General impact of population control measures

↳ ~~Too much focus on the~~

↳ Women health outcomes are key to ensuring population stabilization. eg - IMR, MMR

↳ Women are the first target of the population controll measures.

↳ Too much focus on the Sterilization of women

↳ Women ~~are~~ ~~the~~ face the pressure of use of contraceptives like Chhaya

↳ Women's death during sterilization rate is higher than men.

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There is a need to rethink →

↳ Diversification of the contraceptive measures.

↳ Ensure equal focus on men-related fertility issues.

↳ Ensuring compensation for death or health complication during ~~steril~~ sterilization.

↳ Focus shift from fertility rates (TFR) to more pressing issues like reproductive health, malnutrition, raising age of marriage.

↳ Ensuring ~~[illegible]~~ institutional deliveries through schemes like Matru Vandana Yojana etc.

The country needs new Population Policy 2022 to ensure that we make use of the demographic dividend.

VisionIAS

11)

Srama tradition refers to the emergence of ascetic religious leaders during 6th century BC who questioned the prevailing vedic social & religious order.

Impact on vedic tradition →

↳ Questioned and criticised caste system and inequality towards women.

↳ Rise of new religious sects like Buddhism, Jainism, etc, which were based on the basic assumptions of Vedic philosophy.

↳ Vedic religion was divided, due to new idealional stream.

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↳ The Varna order came under strain.

↳ Shudra's condition improved. They were no more slaves.

Relation with emergence of new religious sects

↳ Buddha -

- Was a kshatriya who questioned vedic caste system.
- Started own Sangha to include Shudras and women.
- Did not believe in the Soul. Anatmavadi

↳ Jainism -

- Mahavir was also a ~~ko~~ kshatriya.
- Questioned violence, materialism, rituals of vedic culture.
- Was closer to Brahmanism, as compared to Buddhism.

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↳ Ajivikas -

- Founded by Makkali Ghosale.
- Questioned Vedic tradition of karma.
- Held that everything is pre-ordained (NIYATI)
- Did not believe in concepts like rebirth and moksha.

Thus the Shrama tradition was like a renaissance in the ancient India vedic society. It was patronized by rulers like Ashoka, Bindusara, Kharavela, etc. However, it failed to challenge vedic religion for too long and ultimately it was either assimilated in Brahmanism or became extinct.

VisionIAS

12)

Gandhian style of politics was unique as it used symbolism to integrate masses with the movement, at the same time addressed social evils.

Symbolism to integrate masses →

↳ Charkha - To call for swadeshi and assert self-dependence to inspire masses.

↳ Own appearance - Khadi, Stick to be more relatable to masses.

↳ Swaraj, Satyagrah - Used these terms to explicate his goals as well as the method to arrive at those goals.

↳ Use of Salt - As a symbol of civil disobedience and resolve of Indians to fight for self rule during Dandi March.

VisionIAS

↳ Khadi - As a tool to ensure pride in nation as well as inflict economic loss to the adversary.

↳ Call for 'Individual Satyagraha' - to slowly build tempo for quit India movement.

↳ Call for 'Do or Die' - to inspire people during 'quit India movement' 1942.

↳ Fasting - even in jail to boost public morale.

Symbolism against social evils -

↳ 'Harijan' instead of 'dalit' to ensure depressed classes remain united with the Hindus.

↳ Example of 'Sita' and 'Draupadi' to ~~inst~~ raise the self respect of women.

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↳ Speeches from mosques - To symbolize unity between Hindus & Muslims and reduce communal tensions.

↳ 'Nayee Taleem' - To call for spiritualization and indianization of education.

↳ Ideas of Sarvodaya and Trusteeship - to reduce the inequality and ensure dignity of labour.

However, Gandhiji was not always successful in his use of symbols. He was criticized by Dr. Ambedkar and feminist in particular.

VisionIAS

23)

Carnatic wars were the wars fought between the British & French in India for supremacy in trade & politics. It coincided with the wars in rest of the world, including the seven year war.

- 1st Carnatic War
  - ↳ Attack of Madras fort by Duplien.
- 2nd Carnatic War
  - ↳ Attack of Arcot by British.
- 3rd Carnatic war
  - ↳ Decisive victory for British with the Battle of Vandiwash (1760)
  - ↳ It ensured the British supremacy over India and defeat of French.

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Factors that led to success of British over French →

- Superior naval capacity.
- Early mover advantage: The British came in 1600, while French came half a century late.
- Superior military leadership by British, while France only had Dupleix.
- French had too much territorial ambition, while British focused more on trade
- Internal disturbances in France, including economic crisis.
- There was relative peace in Britain and democracy.

VisionIAS

↳ Nature of the East India Company -

- French company was controlled by the State.
- EIC of Britain was controlled by the court of directors, who wanted profits and EIC was accountable to them
- faster decision-making in EIC.

↳ Financing - The Britain could ~~issue~~ use bonds issued by Bank of England. While French lacked steady financing.

Thus, the British ~~success~~ success was a story of strong economic backup - military leadership and statecraft.

VisionIAS

14)

Punjab faced the crisis of militancy, demand for secessionism by Khalistani movement during 1980s. It was a period of great political turmoil.

Issues that led to crisis in Punjab →

- Excessive centralization by union government.
- Yamuna Link Canal issue with Haryana.
- Use of central forces by the union govt.
- Assistance provided by Pakistan.
- Anandpur Sahib Resolution (1973) demanding the devolution of more powers to Punjab
- Demand of control over Chandigarh.

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- Role of Bhindrawale - who led the violent- secessionist terrorists..
- Power struggle between Congress and Akali Dal.
- Operation Blue Star and killing of Mrs. Gandhi.
- Hindu- Sikh tensions and Sikh Pogrom (1984)
- Provision of arms from Pakistan.

Roadmap for Peace -

- President rule in Punjab for almost 8 years.
- Leadership change in punjab police - Julio Ribeiro,
- Gyani Zail Singh was made president.
- Strict police action against terrorists.
- Attempts to ensure Hindu- Sikh reconcilliation.

VisionIAS

↳ Elections were once again held in Punjab at the beginning of 1990s.

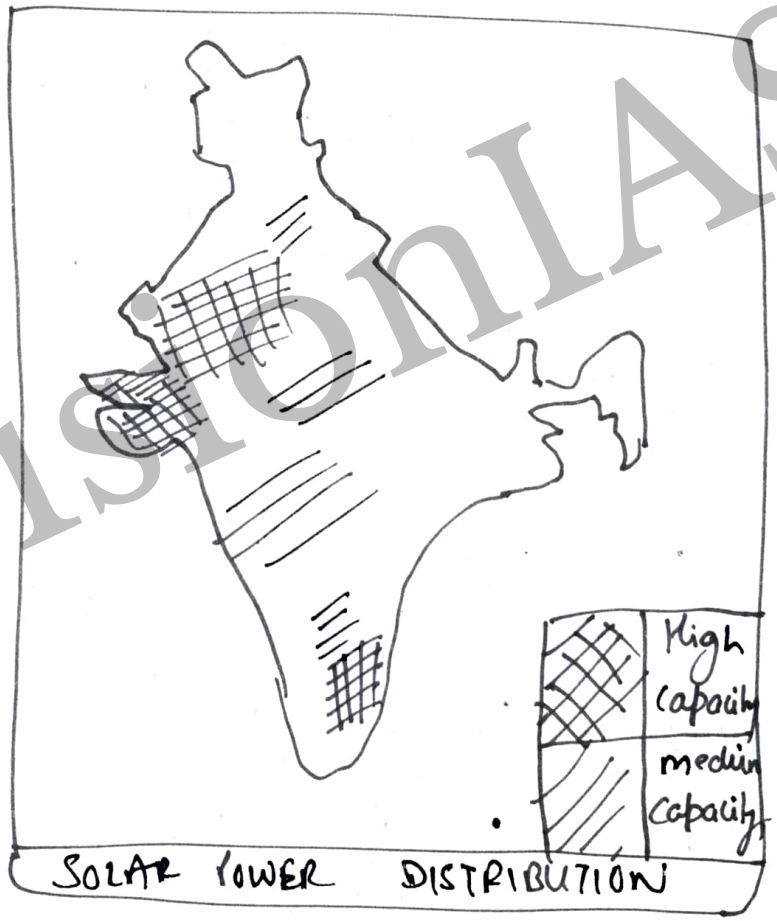
↳ Cooperation with Canada and UK to ensure the support for Khalistan is ~~at~~ curtailed.

Thus, the Punjab crisis was a ~~cult~~ culmination of political blunders and usual by Indira adversaries. However, it was controlled by both carrot and stick.

VisionIAS

25)

India currently has more than 40% electricity generation by non-fossil fuel based sources. Solar energy is a major portion of this capacity.



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Challenges in proper utilization →

↳ Lack of battery storage capacity

↳ Poor integration with grid.

- No all-year availability of solar power.
- DISCOMs face financial problems.
- Solar rooftop capacity is limited.
- Geographical distribution limited to Rajasthan, Gujrat, MP, etc.
- Import dependence for solar panels.
- WTO dispute over solar panel ~~tar~~ tariff.
- High distribution losses.

The government has taken following steps -

- National solar mission to ensure increase in solar energy capacity.
- KUSUM scheme - For farm based grid connected solar power generation.
- Compulsory purchase by DISCOM.

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↳ Incentives to roof-top solar power panels.

↳ Push to EVs, battery technology for generating demand.

↳ International solar alliance and Green grids initiative.

↳ Production linked incentive scheme for solar panels.

↳ COP-26 - Panchamrit target of 500 GW capacity.

Thus, India being 'Suryaputra' country should aim to be the pivot for 'One world, one Sun, one Grid'.

VisionIAS

16)

Before the Plate tectonic theory and ~~se~~ ocean floor mapping. Alfred Wegner gave the continental drift model. However, it was due to Plate tectonic theory, that new dimension to the ocean-continental distribution could be added.

* Alfred Wegner's continental drift model –
  - World divided into Pangaea & Panthalassa 200 million years ago.
  - The Pangaea broke up to produce today's distribution of oceans & continents.

* Plate tectonics and sea floor spreading
  - The lithosphere is divided into many tectonic plates that have moved in past & will keep moving.

VisionIAS

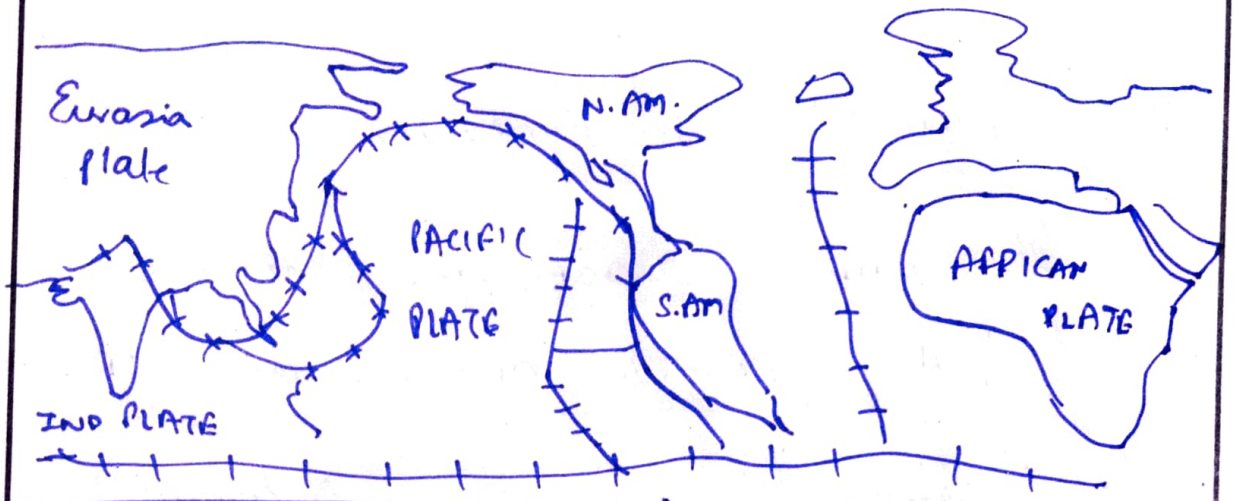
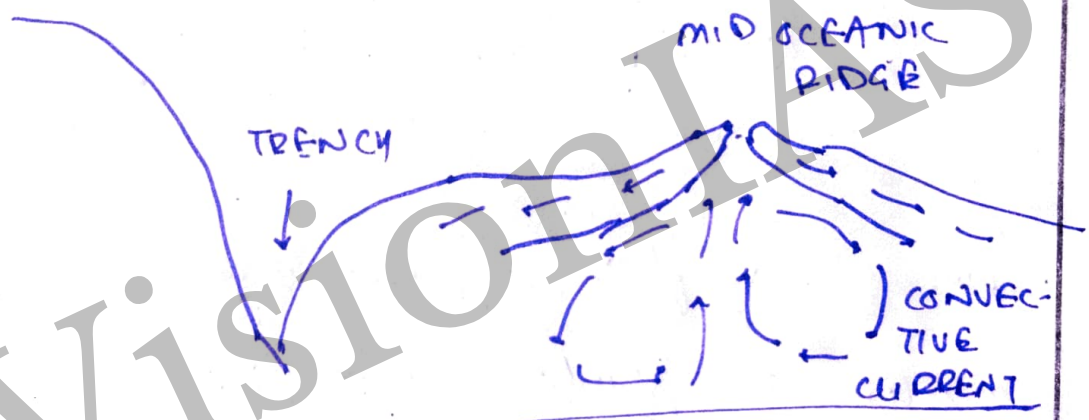


PLATE TECTONICS

- Sea floor Spreading —



↳ At mid oceanic ridge, new crust is created.

↳ The crust is subducted at the trench, consuming the crust.

↳ This process is responsible for ocean - continent distribution.

VisionIAS

* It provided new dimensions —

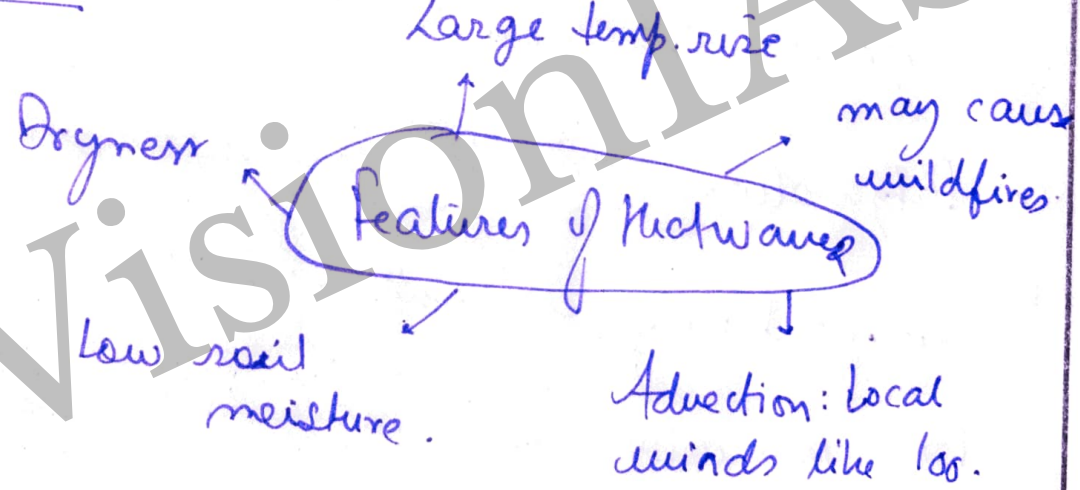
- It provided reason for movement of plate - convective currents and MOR.
- It explained ocean-ocean & continental ocean divergences & convergences.
- It helped ~~the~~ explain the presence of volcanoes and earthquakes.

Thus ocean floor mapping and plate tectonics marks a pivotal point the development of geomorphology.

VisionIAS

17)

Heat waves is the prolonged increase in the temperature of a region, beyond the normal range. It is defined according to the specific geography. It parameters also vary from plains to mountains.



Conditions favourable for heatwave -

↳ High pressure zone created.

↳ Clear skys, very little cloud cover.

↳ Summer season - ITCZ approaching.

VisionIAS

↳ ~~Ha~~ · Low ~~alde~~ albedo effect, because of absorption of sun rays. Ex - Heat Island effect

↳ Apparent movement of Sun towards the north, during - March - June period.

Associated Health impacts —

↳ Sunstrokes due to excessive & prolonged exposure to sun directly.

↳ Dehydration, due to excessive dryness.

↳ Exacerbation of existing health conditions.

↳ Food insecurity and malnutrition due to reduced agricultural productivity, eg. Wheat during 2021-22 Rabi season.

↳ ~~Or~~ Water-borne diseases due to low water levels in reservoirs and pollution of that water.

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↳ Children's health, lactating mothers' health most affected

The following actions should be taken to address health issue -

↳ Early warning system and preparation

↳ Provision of drinking water on streets.

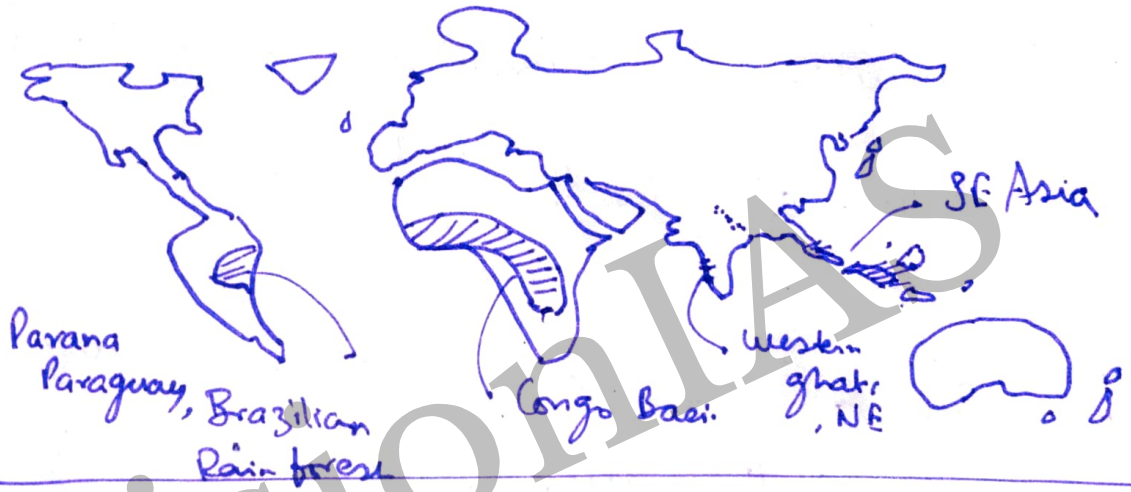
↳ Closure of schools.

There is a rise in no. of heatwave incidents in the world, as recently seen in Europe. Thus, adhering to climate goals of Paris agreement becomes all the more important.

VisionIAS

18)

Rainforests are called as the 'lungs of Earth'. They are present in the tropical regions of the world.



DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFORESTS

* Key Characteristics →

↳ Flora - High density, diversity
- creepers and epiphytes
- Ebony, mahogany, etc.

↳ Fauna - High diversity
- Orangutans, tigers, birds.

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↳ High diversity of insects, reptiles, ferns, algae, fungi, etc.

↳ Soil is mostly acidic and low productivity due to erosion & rainfall.

↳ Daily rainfall due to tropical condition.

↳ Economic activities like lumbering non feasible.

↳ Occupied by inhabitants who have adapted according to rainforest conditions.

↳ High humidity, low daily range of temp., low annual range of temperature.

↳ No seasonality.

Rainforests face the following threats -

↳ Cutting of trees for palm oil cultivation.

eg - Brazilian rainforest.

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↳ Destruction of biodiversity and unique animals under threat like Orangotans.

↳ Release of CO_2, CH_4 from peatlands.

↳ Displacement of local tribes and destruction of tribal culture.

↳ Land degradation.

The rainforests need to be saved as they are the storehouses of carbon stock (green carbon) and host unique biodiversity. Global cooperation like CBD is need to be strengthened.

VisionIAS

19)

India has witnessed urbanization of massive scale since 1991 LPG reforms. It is changing the social structure of cities.

Cities mimicking inequality & exclusion of rural areas →

↳ Housing - seperate living of poors and rich.

↳ Occupation - Urban poors indulge in wage labour, blue ~~colour~~ collar work.
- Rich are in organized sector, white collar jobs.

↳ Women - face same burdens as in rural areas - patriarchy, low pay.

↳ Caste - Untouchability in new forms.
- eg - Backward castes do not easily get housing.

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↳ Communalism - There are separate living of separate communities.

However, due to urbanization, the social structure has undergone positive change —

↳ Dilution of caste identity.

↳ Better health & education.

↳ More opportunities for women.

↳ Inter-dinning & co-habitation in societies.

↳ Celebration of each other's festivals.

VisionIAS

↳ Higher wages will eventually control inequality.

↳ Govt schemes like - 'One nation one ration card'
- 'Housing for all', 2022
- PM-Svanidhi
- Smart cities.

These schemes are helping in reducing inequality and promoting sustainable living for all. The goal of social justice and fraternity in the constitution must complement the goal of 'ease of living'.

VisionIAS

20)

Globalization is the complex web of interdependence between economies, markets, people and nations. Since 1991 LPG reforms, it has had impacted on all sections including the tribals and their development.

Multidimensional impact of globalization on Tribal development

↳ Culture - Threatened by materialism, consumerism.

↳ Land rights - Affected due to developmental projects.
- MNCs have tried to take away their land

↳ Economic Development - Suffered the brunt of rapid growth
- Led to loss of livelihood and land

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↳ Political — Gaps in implementation of PESA '96

Development — Lack of adequate representation in institutions.

↳ Education — Traditional knowledge undermined by western knowledge.

— Have not been given due IPRs

↳ Women — Double burden of environmental impact of globalization, as well as patriarchy.

↳ Rise of Maoism — As a reaction to growing neoliberal policies and rolling back of the State.

However, due to globalization, positive impact is seen as —

↳ Mobility — Tribals have ~~ea~~ moved up the ladder in some areas.

VisionIAS

↳ Urbanization - Tribal identity hidden, so there is little exploitation.

↳ Modernization - Due to better agricultural practices.

↳ Education & Health - Marginal improvement

↳ Environment - Civil society & global NGOs like Greenpeace have stood up for the tribals.

There is a need to make sure tribal culture is preserved as they are brought to the mainstream. As PM Modi has said, globalization needs to be humane. It is the need of the hour, specially for the tribals.

VisionIAS